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Letter dated 26 December 2006 from the Chairman of the Security Council Committee established pursuant to resolution 1373 (2001) concerning counter-terrorism addressed to the President of the Security Council

The Counter-Terrorism Committee has received the attached third report of Mali submitted pursuant to paragraph 6 of resolution 1373 (2001) (see annex). I would be grateful if you could arrange for the present letter and its annex to be circulated as a document of the Security Council.

(*Signed*) Ellen Margrethe **Løj**
Chairman
Security Council Committee established pursuant to
resolution 1373 (2001) concerning counter-terrorism

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Annex

[Original: French]

Letter dated 19 December 2006 from Permanent Representative of Mali to the United Nations addressed to the Chairman of the Counter-Terrorism Committee

I have the honour to transmit to you herewith the third report of Mali on the implementation of Security Council resolution 1373 (2001) and its observations on the preliminary conclusions of the visit by the Counter-Terrorism Committee Executive Directorate to the Republic of Mali from 2 to 6 October 2006 (see enclosure).

(*Signed*) Cheick Sidi **Diarra**
Ambassador
Permanent Representative

Enclosure

Responses to the questions of the Counter-Terrorism Committee (CTC) concerning the third report of Mali on the implementation of Security Council resolution 1373 (2001)

1. Implementation measures

1.2 Subparagraph 1 (b) of the resolution

Mali ratified the International Convention for the Suppression of the Financing of Terrorism on 28 March 2002. The provisions of this Convention are being incorporated into domestic law. A draft counter-terrorism act has been prepared for this purpose. One chapter of the draft act is devoted to the financing of terrorism and another chapter deals with the penalties provided for various terrorist acts.

Under article 6 of the draft act, "financing a terrorist undertaking by supplying, bringing together or managing funds, securities or assets or providing guidance for this purpose, with the intention or in the knowledge that they will be used, wholly or in part, to perpetrate any of the terrorist acts referred to in the various counter-terrorism conventions and laws, whether or not such an act occurs, shall also constitute a terrorist act".

Under the draft act, "concealing, disguising the nature, location, source or ownership of funds, securities or assets in the knowledge that they will be used, wholly or in part, to perpetrate a terrorist act shall constitute a terrorist act".

Under article 7 of the draft act, "any person attempting to commit an act of terrorism is exempt from punishment if, having warned the administrative or judicial authorities, that person has been able to prevent the commission of the offence and to identify the other perpetrators, if any.

The sentence of imprisonment imposed on the perpetrator of an act of terrorism may be reduced by half if, by warning the administrative or judicial authorities, he has made it possible to terminate the criminal activity or to prevent the offence from causing death or permanent injury and to identify other perpetrators, if any. When the sentence imposed is life imprisonment, it shall be reduced to a term of 15 years."

Under article 8 of the draft act, "the acts referred to in article 2, paragraphs 1 to 5, and article 5, paragraph 8, shall be liable to life imprisonment. The other acts referred to shall be liable to imprisonment for five to 20 years.

However, where a terrorist act results in the death of one or more persons, it shall be punishable by death.

In all cases, a fine ranging from 2 to 10 million CFA francs shall be imposed.

The sentencing court may also decide to impose banishment of between one and ten years on nationals and temporary or permanent banishment on foreigners."

1.3 Subparagraph 1 (c) of the resolution

Mali is a member of the West African Economic and Monetary Union (WAEMU), which has adopted the following measures:

- Regulation No. 14/2002/CM/UEMOA of 19 September 2002 on the freezing of funds and other financial resources in the context of combating the financing of terrorism in WAEMU member States;
- Decision No. 06/2003/CM/UEMOA of 26 June 2003 concerning the list of individuals, entities or organizations subject to the freezing of funds and other financial resources in the context of combating the financing of terrorism in WAEMU member States;
- Decision No. 04/2004/CM/UEMOA amending Decision No. 06/2003/CM/UEMOA and Decision No. 12/2005/CM/UEMOA amending Decision No. 04/2004/CM/UEMOA.

The aim of the regulation is to establish rules on the freezing of funds and other financial resources in member States by the persons referred to in article 3, pursuant to Security Council resolution 1267 (1999), with a view to preventing the use of banking and financial channels of the Union in financing terrorist acts (article 2).

Decision No. 12/2005/CM/UEMOA establishes a list of individuals, entities and organizations whose funds must be frozen in accordance with the regulation, pursuant to Security Council resolution 1267 (1999) and Security Council resolution 1373 (2001).

The Government systematically submits to banks and other financial institutions in the country the lists prepared by the Security Council Committee established pursuant to resolution 1267 (1999), with a view to freezing the assets of individuals and entities belonging to or associated with Al-Qaida or the Taliban.

1.4 Subparagraph 1 (a) of the resolution

Articles 298 and 299 of Mali's Penal Code (Act No. 01-079 of 20 August 2001, Official Gazette 1 February 2002) contain the following paragraphs on money-laundering:

Under article 298 the following is considered money-laundering:

(a) The conversion or transfer of property for the purpose of concealing or disguising the illicit origin of such property, or of assisting any person who is involved in the commission of the predicate offence to evade the legal consequences of his or her actions;

(b) The concealment or disguise of the true nature, source, location, disposition, movement or ownership of property;

(c) The acquisition, possession or use of property by any person who knows that such property constitutes proceeds of a crime.

Under article 299, any person found guilty of money-laundering shall be liable to five to ten years' imprisonment and a fine ranging from 5 to 50 million CFA francs. In addition, property of the convicted person shall be confiscated up to the value of the enrichment obtained by him, unless he can establish the absence of any connection between such enrichment and the offence.

WAEMU also adopted Regulation No. 07/2002/CM/UEMOA of 19 September 2002 concerning action to combat money-laundering in WAEMU member States.

The regulation establishes the legal framework for money-laundering with a view to preventing the recycling of proceeds or all other assets of illicit origin through the economic, financial and banking channels of the Union.

On 20 March 2003, the WAEMU Council of Ministers adopted a uniform law concerning the control of money-laundering in member States, with a view to incorporating the regulation into domestic legislation.

The law was adopted by the Government of Mali at the 15 June 2006 Council of Ministers meeting and referred to the National Assembly for final approval. It contains the following provisions:

- The definition of "know your customer" rules for banks and financial institutions;
- The definition of principles for oversight of certain operations with monitoring thresholds;
- The process of detecting and reporting suspicious transactions in authorized institutions;
- The establishment of the National Financial Information Processing Unit.

On 12 April 2002, Mali ratified the United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime. Articles 6 and 7 of the Convention concern the control of money-laundering. It also ratified the United Nations Convention against Illicit Traffic in Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances, adopted in Vienna in 1988.

In addition, Mali participates in the work of the Technical Commission and the Ad-Hoc Ministerial Committee of the Intergovernmental Action Group against Money Laundering (GIABA), which was established by the Heads of State and Government of the Economic Community of West African States (ECOWAS) on 12 November 1999. The twenty-ninth ECOWAS Summit broadened the GIABA mandate to include counter-terrorism, especially the financing of terrorism. The measures taken under this subregional mechanism are implemented in Mali.

In terms of legislative measures, the Penal Code contains provisions concerning money-laundering, with article 298 defining and article 299 providing punishments for the crime of money-laundering.

As a matter of practice, the Ministry of Economy and Finance carries out periodic controls of licensed individual foreign exchange operators. Most recently, 40 such operators in Bamako, out of a total of 53, including 1 outside Bamako, were subjected to spot inspections from 27 February to 7 March 2006.

1.5 Subparagraph 1 (a) of the resolution

Article 26 of WAEMU Directive no. 07/2002/CM/UEMOA of 19 September 2002 sets forth the obligation to report suspicious transactions.

The persons referred to in article 5 shall be required to report to the National Financial Information Processing Unit (CENTIF), under the conditions laid down in this law and in accordance with a reporting format established by an order issued by the Minister of Finance:

- Sums of money and other assets in their possession that might result from money-laundering;
- Assets-related transactions that might form part of a money-laundering process;
- Sums of money and other assets in their possession suspected of being intended to finance terrorism and appearing to result from money-laundering operations.

Employees of the aforementioned persons shall be required to inform their supervisors of such transactions immediately upon learning of them.

The aforementioned natural and legal persons shall be under an obligation to report such transactions to CENTIF, even if it was not possible to delay their execution or if it transpired, after the transaction had occurred, that it involved sums of money and other assets originating from suspicious sources.

Such reports shall be confidential and may not be communicated to the owner of the assets or to the initiator of the transactions.

Any information likely to alter the assessment expressed by the natural or legal person when reporting the suspicious transaction, either to confirm it or show it to be unfounded, should be brought promptly to the notice of CENTIF.

The provisions of the law apply to all "natural and legal persons who in the practice of their profession conduct, monitor or provide advice about transactions involving deposits, exchanges, investments, conversions or any other movement of funds", including:

(a) The national treasuries of Member States;

(b) The Central Bank of West African States (BCEAO);

(c) Financial institutions;

(d) Independent legal professionals when they represent or assist clients outside of normal legal procedures, including in connection with the following activities: buying and selling of real estate, business entities or business funds, management of client money, security or other assets; opening or management of bank, savings or securities accounts, creation, operation or management of companies, trusts or similar entities, carrying out other financial transactions;

(e) Other persons or entities subject to the regulations, in particular: business service providers to financial institutions, boards of auditors; real estate agents; dealers in high-value items such as works of art (in particular paintings and masks), precious stones and metals; cash couriers; managers, owners and directors of casinos and gambling establishments, including national lotteries; travel agents (article 5).

In the legislative sphere, the Mali Commercial Code, enacted by Act no. 02 of 27 August 1992, contains provisions concerning proceedings related to exchange control offences.

This Act provides for judicial proceedings against any person violating the regulations on financial relations involving other countries, such as non-compliance with reporting or repatriation obligations.

1.6 Subparagraph 1 (a) of the resolution

BCEAO is the minting institution shared by the eight members of the West African Monetary Union (WAMU). It prescribes the regulations for and exercises oversight over banks and financial institutions.

In that regard, the Banking Commission, established on 24 April 1990 and presided by the Governor of BCEAO, is responsible for the regulation and supervision of the WAMU banking system. The WAMU banking system is supervised and regulated on the basis of legal instruments which stem from the provisions of the Banking Law, which entered into force on 1 October 1990. The Banking Law provides that banks or financial institutions be authorized by the Banking Commission before they can carry out banking transactions such as money transfers.

In Mali, violations by credit establishments of this law results in sanctions by the Banking Commission, which is responsible for regulation and oversight of such establishments.

In Mali financial establishments may engage in credit activities subject to the authorization of the Minister of Finance, on the recommendation of the Banking Commission (Banking Law, part II, articles 7, 8 and 9).

It should be noted, however, that many Malian expatriates transfer funds through informal channels which are difficult to control.

1.7 Subparagraph 1 (d) of the resolution

Mali has established a legislative and regulatory framework for controlling and supervising the activities of non-governmental associations and organizations, including:

- Act No. 04-038 of 5 August 2004 concerning associations;
- Decree No. 05-P-RM of 11 May 2005 on investigating, monitoring and enforcement of the operations of associations that have a framework agreement with the State (associations refers to non-governmental organizations);
- Decree No. 05-271 P-RM of 15 June 2005 concerning the national commission for the evaluation of the activities of associations that have entered into a framework agreement with the State;
- Act No. 98-040 of 20 July 1998 concerning the status of refugees.

Furthermore, Mali is party to a number of international legal instruments dealing with mutual judicial assistance. It has also signed bilateral legal cooperation agreements with a number of African countries. However, these agreements do not contain provisions expressly designed to trace funds donated for charitable, social, religious or cultural purposes.

Mali is not, however, opposed to the inclusion in treaties on judicial cooperation of provisions expressly designed to trace funds donated abroad for charitable, social, religious or cultural purposes on Malian territory and vice versa.

1.8 Subparagraph 2 (a) of the resolution

In the context of incorporating international counter-terrorism instruments into domestic law, the draft act on terrorism criminalizes the recruitment of members of terrorist groups. Indeed, article 4 thereof provides that "the recruitment of another person with a view to committing or participating in the commission of any of the offences under this act shall also constitute an act of terrorism ...".

1.9 Subparagraph 2 (a) of the resolution

Article 24 of the Penal Code provides that: The following shall be punished as accomplices to a crime or an offence:

Any person who, by means of donations, promises, threats, abuses of authority or power, plots or deliberate deception, guidance, orders, directly provoked the crime or offence or gave instructions, indications, or information for committing it;

Any person who provided weapons, instruments or any other means used in the crime or offence, knowing that they would be used for that purpose;

Any person who knowingly aided or abetted the perpetrator or perpetrators of the crime or offence in preparing, facilitating or carrying it out, without prejudice to the specific penalties provided for in this Code for those who engage in conspiracy or attacks against State security, whether or not the crime intended by the conspirators or instigators was actually committed;

Any person who knowingly suppresses or attempts to suppress evidence of the act, or who knowingly aids and abets by any means, the perpetrators of a crime or an offence, or the accessories thereto, in evading justice;

Any person who unlawfully receives, in whole or in part, articles which have been removed, misappropriated or obtained by means of a crime or an offence;

The conspirators shall be subject to the same penalties as the perpetrators of the crime or offence.

On 12 November 2004, Mali adopted Act No. 04-050 governing weapons and ammunition in the Republic of Mali.

This Act formally prohibits the possession of military weapons and ammunition by individuals.

It establishes the conditions for the sale, circulation and carrying of weapons categorized under article 3. It also prohibits the transit through Malian territory of such weapons and ammunition.

Weapons and ammunition brought into Mali in violation of the provisions of this Act will be seized.

Violations of this Act shall be punished by a prison term of one to five years and/or a fine of CFA 50,000 to 500,000.

1.10 Subparagraph 2 (b) of the resolution

There is a mechanism for cross-border cooperation among Mali and its neighbours designed to combat banditry and insecurity along their borders. It provides for early-warning among these countries in case of threats of terrorist

activities. Indeed, under this mechanism for cross-border cooperation, periodic meetings of ministers and regional governors are held. Collaboration among border security officials makes it possible to rapidly exchange information on the activities of criminal groups. Joint and simultaneous patrols to secure common border zones are periodically organized with these countries

Thus in 2005, cooperation between the armed and security forces of Mali and of Mauritania led to the release of Qatari tourists taken hostage by armed bandits operating along the borders of the two countries.

The national central bureau of the International Criminal Police Organization (ICPO Interpol) at Bamako works closely with the General Secretariat of ICPO Interpol and other national central bureaus. Its mission is to assist the police, gendarmerie, customs service and all other public services involved in combating terrorism and transnational crime and in transmitting information to be sent abroad or received from abroad. For this purpose, a communications system referred to as I-24/7 is being installed in the bureau.

Mali participates in the United States-sponsored Trans-Sahara Counterterrorism Initiative, which includes 12 countries. The Initiative's goal is to strengthen the capacity of armed and security forces.

At the ECOWAS level, in order to enhance cross-border cooperation, a Criminal Intelligence and Information Bureau has been established under the Protocol relating to the Mechanism for Conflict Prevention, Management and Resolution, Peacekeeping and Security, signed in Lomé on 10 December 1999.

1.11 Subparagraph 2 (c) of the resolution

Under articles 176 and 177 of the Penal Code shall be punishable any person who has provided asylum to any person affiliated with an association of wrongdoers as specified in article 175, or has participated in such a conspiracy. These provisions are also applicable to any association or conspiracy intended to prepare or commit acts of terrorism.

Article 175: "Any association, of any duration and with any number of members, and any conspiracy intended to prepare or commit an attack on persons or property shall constitute a crime against public order".

Any person who has knowingly joined an association or participated in a conspiracy for the purpose specified in the above paragraph shall be punished by banishment for five to twenty years".

Any perpetrators of the crimes or offences specified in this article and who prior to the initiation of any proceedings against them disclosed to the authorities the existence of such conspiracy or association, shall be exempt from punishment.

Article 176: "Any person who has knowingly and deliberately abetted those responsible for crimes specified in article 175, by providing them with the instruments of the crime, means of correspondence, asylum, accommodation or meeting premises, shall be punished by a prison term of five to ten years."

The perpetrator also faces banishment as specified in article 175.

The provisions of the last subparagraph of article 175 shall, however, also apply to the perpetrator.

Article 177: "Any person who has knowledge of the activities of criminals engaged in banditry or attacks against State security, public order, persons, or provides them with a place of lodging, asylum, or refuge or meeting premises, shall be punished as an accomplice."

Furthermore, Mali ratified the Convention relating to the Status of Refugees on 2 February 1993, article 1 (F) of which specifies that "the provisions of this Convention shall not apply to any person with respect to whom there are serious reasons for considering that:

(a) He has committed a crime against peace, a war crime, or a crime against humanity, as defined in the international instruments drawn up to make provision in respect of such crimes;

(b) He has committed a serious non-political crime outside the country of refuge prior to his admission to that country as a refugee;

(c) He has been guilty of acts contrary to the purposes and principles of the United Nations."

Pursuant to this provision, perpetrators of terrorist acts, which are contrary to the purposes and principles of the United Nations, shall not be granted asylum.

1.12 Subparagraph 2 (d) of the resolution:

Article 24 of the Penal Code criminalizes active complicity and applies to the preparation on Malian territory of terrorist acts committed against other States or against the citizens of those States.

The article provides that "the following shall be punished as accomplices to a crime or an offence:

Any person who, by means of donations, promises, threats, abuses of authority or power, plots or deliberate deception, directly provoked the crime or offence or gave instructions, indications, or information for committing it;

Any person who provided weapons, instruments or any other means used in the crime or offence, knowing that they would be used for that purpose;

Any person who knowingly aided or abetted the perpetrator or perpetrators of the act in preparing, facilitating or carrying it out, without prejudice to the specific penalties provided for in this Code for those who engage in conspiracy or attacks against State security, whether or not the crime intended by the conspirators or instigators was actually committed;

Any person who knowingly suppresses or attempts to suppress evidence of the act or who, by any means, knowingly aids and abets, the perpetrators of a crime or an offence, or the accessories thereto, in evading justice.

Any person who unlawfully receives, in whole or in part, articles which have been removed, misappropriated or obtained by means of a crime or an offence.

The conspirators shall be subject to the same penalties as the perpetrators of the crime or offence.

The provisions in paragraph 5 of this article shall not apply to the direct lineal ascendants and descendants of the perpetrators or accessories or to their brothers, sisters, spouses, guardians and wards."

1.13 Subparagraph 2 (e) of the resolution

Articles 22 to 24 of the Code of Criminal Procedure (Act No. 01-080 of 20 August 2001, Official Gazette of 1 February 2002) define the jurisdiction of the Malian courts with respect to prosecuting crimes and offences committed abroad by a Malian national or a foreign national currently residing in Mali.

Article 22 provides that "Any Malian who, while outside Malian territory, committed an act which constitutes an offence under Malian law, may be prosecuted and sentenced by Malian courts.

Any Malian who, while outside Malian territory, committed an act which constitutes an offence under Malian law, may be prosecuted and sentenced by Malian courts, if the act is punishable under the law of the country in which it was committed.

The same shall also apply to the perpetrator who only acquired Malian nationality after the commission of the crime or offence.

However, no prosecution shall be initiated against the perpetrator of a crime or misdemeanour provided he or she can show evidence that they have been the subject of a final judgement or been tried abroad and, where convicted, that they have served the sentence or been pardoned.

Any offence, an element of which occurred in Mali, shall be considered to have been committed on Malian territory.

In respect of an offence committed against a Malian national or a foreign national, proceedings may be initiated only at the request of the Public Prosecutor's Office following a complaint by the injured party or an official complaint addressed to the Government of Mali by the Government of the country in which the offence was committed."

Article 24 provides that "Proceedings shall be initiated at the request of the Public Prosecutor's Office of the place where the defendant resides or can be located.

However, the Supreme Court may, at the request of the Public Prosecutor's Office or the parties, refer the case to a court in the vicinity of the place where the crime or offence was committed.

Any alien who, while outside Mali, perpetrates or aids and abets in the perpetration of a crime against State security or forges the State seal or the national legal tender, national identity documents or banknotes, may be prosecuted and sentenced under Malian law if he or she is arrested in Mali or if the Government obtains his or her extradition."

1.14 Subparagraph 2 (f) of the resolution:

The Malian Code of Criminal Procedure does not cover judicial assistance in connection with criminal investigations or criminal proceedings. Rather, that issue is

covered under multilateral or bilateral treaties on mutual judicial assistance concluded by Mali.

1.15 Subparagraph 3 (c) of the resolution:

Mali is party to 12 international legal instruments relating to counter-terrorism which contain provisions on mutual judicial assistance. Mali is also party to other counter-terrorism instruments including, inter alia:

- The International Convention against the Recruitment, Use, Financing and Training of Mercenaries of 4 December 1989;
- The Framework Convention on Civil Defence Assistance of 22 May 2000;
- The United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime and the respective additional Protocols of 15 December 2000;
- The United Nations Convention against Corruption of 9 December 2003;
- The OAU Convention on the Prevention and Combating of Terrorism of 14 July 1999;
- The Convention of the Organization of the Islamic Conference on Combating International Terrorism of 1 July 1999;
- The ECOWAS Convention A/P1/7/92 on Mutual Assistance in Criminal Matters of 29 July 1992.

Mali has also concluded bilateral cooperation and mutual judicial assistance agreements including:

- The Convention on Judicial Cooperation between the Republic of Mali and the People's Democratic Republic of Algeria, signed at Bamako on 28 January 1983;
- A general convention on cooperation in judicial matters between the Republic of Mali and Burkina Faso, signed at Bamako on 23 November 1963;
- The General Convention on Judicial Matters between the Republic of Mali and the Republic of Cameroon, signed at Bamako on 6 May 1964;
- A general convention on cooperation in judicial matters between the Republic of Mali and the Republic of Côte d'Ivoire, signed at Bamako on 11 November 1964;
- The Convention on Judicial Cooperation between the Republic of Mali and the Republic of Ghana, signed at Bamako on 31 August 1977;
- The General Convention on Cooperation in Judicial Matters between the Republic of Mali and the Republic of Guinea, signed at Bamako on 20 May 1964;
- The General Convention on Cooperation in Judicial Matters between the Republic of Mali and the Islamic Republic of Mauritania, signed at Nouakchott on 25 July 1963;
- The Protocol Amending Article 47 of the General Convention on Cooperation in Judicial Matters between the Republic of Mali and the Islamic Republic of Mauritania, signed on 1 March 2002;

- The General Convention on Judicial Matters between the Republic of Mali and the Republic of the Niger, signed at Niamey on 22 April 1964;
- The General Convention on Cooperation in Judicial Matters between the Republic of Mali and the Republic of Senegal, signed at Dakar on 8 April 1965;
- A convention on cooperation in judicial matters between the Republic of Mali and the Republic of Tunisia, signed at Bamako on 9 March 1965;
- An agreement on cooperation in judicial matters between the Republic of Mali and the French Republic, signed at Bamako on 29 November 1962;
- An agreement on judicial assistance in civil, criminal and family matters between the Republic of Mali and the Russian Federation, signed at Moscow on 31 August 2000.

1.16 Subparagraph 3 (e) of the resolution:

Under article 116 of the Constitution of Mali, treaties or agreements which have been duly ratified or adopted shall take precedence, following their publication, over domestic laws. On that basis, the conventions and protocols relating to counter-terrorism, like other international legal instruments, may be directly applied in Mali.

Notwithstanding this constitutional provision, Mali is currently incorporating into its domestic legislation the 12 universal counter-terrorism conventions that it has ratified, in order to facilitate the application thereof.

1.17 Subparagraph 3 (g) of the resolution:

The Code of Criminal Procedure provides that claims of political motivation shall not be recognized as grounds for refusing requests for the extradition of alleged terrorists. Extradition requests from third States are submitted to the Indictment Division of the Court of Appeal.

Article 244 of the Code of Criminal Procedure provides that "The Indictment Division shall verify that there is no manifest error with respect to the identity of the accused. It shall also verify whether the offence or crime in respect of which the requesting State is seeking extradition constitutes an offence under ordinary law or a political offence; whether the competent foreign court is an ordinary court or a special court; whether the subject of the extradition request is a Malian national; and whether the offence is punishable under Malian law.

The Indictment Division may not, however superficially, consider the merits of the charges or of the conviction for which extradition is sought; to the extent that the charges are detailed by the requesting Government, their existence and criminal nature are presumed relevant to the determination of the case."

1.18 Mali has submitted its report to the Committee established pursuant to resolution 1267 (1999) concerning Al-Qaida and the Taliban and associated individuals and entities, pursuant to paragraph 6 of resolution 1455 (2003). The report is contained in document S/AC.37/2005/(1455)/12.

The Government of Mali stands ready to submit to the Committee any reports and documents relating to the implementation of resolution 1373 (2001) and of other international instruments relating to counter-terrorism.

2. Assistance and guidance

The Government of Mali remains firmly committed to the international community's fight against terrorism. However, owing to certain constraints, Mali will require assistance to enhance its implementation of the resolution. Such assistance might include, inter alia:

- Border control management;
- Training national officials in counter-terrorism (police, judges, customs officials, officers of the court);
- Drafting anti-terrorist legislation;
- Marking and tracing firearms at border crossings.

Bamako, 30 November 2006